PROC. ENTOMOL. SOC. WASH.
93(2), 1991, pp. 298–316

WEST INDIAN COCCINELLIDAE IV (COLEOPTERA): NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF STICHOLOTIDINI

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Abstract.—Five new genera of West Indian Sticholotidini are described. ***Nelasa***, n. gen., includes the new species ***N. erugonota***, ***N. beckeri***, ***N. iricolor***, ***N. howdeni***, ***N. duncansi***, ***N. schwarzi***, ***N. cubensis***, ***N. haitiensis***, and ***N. dominicensis***. ***Paranelasa***, n. gen., includes the new species ***P. jamaicensis*** and ***P. polita***. ***Semiviride***, n. gen., includes the new species ***S. loisobrienae*** and ***S. portoricensis***. ***Neaptera***, n. gen., includes the new species ***N. purpurea***, ***N. viridissima***, and ***N. viola***. *Nexophallus korschefskyi* Duverger is transferred to *Neaptera*. ***Parinesa***, n. gen., is established for ***P. whiteheadi***, n. sp.

Key Words: Sticholotidinae, Sticholotidini, West Indies

The classification of the Western Hemisphere Sticholotidinae was revised by Gordon (1977). At that time the subfamily was composed of four tribes with one additional tribe described later (Gordon et al. 1989). Four genera were recognized in the tribe Sticholotidini, only one of these from the West Indies. Five West Indian genera discovered subsequently are described here and the key to genera modified accordingly. A major change in the definition of the tribe (Gordon 1977) is necessitated by the presence of six abdominal sterna in three of the genera described herein. All previously known members of Sticholotidini had five visible sterna.

These minute to moderate sized coccinellids occur worldwide but only recently has the extent of Western Hemisphere speciation been appreciated. This contribution is another in the ongoing process of making known the entire New World fauna of Sticholotidinae.

Type material is deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa (CNC), the U.S. National Museum, Washington (USNM), the Natural History Museum, Department of Zoology, Vienna, Austria (NHMA), the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh (CM), M. Ivie, Montana State University, Bozeman (MI), and the University of California, Berkeley (UCB).

KEY TO GENERA OF NEW WORLD STICHOLOTIDINI

1. Epipleuron foveate for reception of femur; eye divided by genal extension; anterior tibia broadly expanded, externally dentate or not 2
– Epipleuron not foveate for reception of femur; eye not divided; anterior tibia simple, unmodified 3
2(1). Pronotum with sparse, fine pubescence; external margin of anterior tibia not angulate ..... *Glomerella* Gordon
– Pronotum without pubescence; external margin of anterior tibia sharply angulate. (Fig. 14) ..... *Parinesa*, n. gen.
3(1). Terminal segment of maxillary palpus long, slender, apically acuminate ..... *Nexophallus* Gordon
– Terminal segment of maxillary palpus elongate or not, not apically acuminate 4
4(3). Postcoxal line on 1st abdominal sternum complete (Fig. 18) 5

- Postcoxal line on 1st abdominal sternum incomplete (Fig. 15) 6
5(4). Eye large, finely faceted; abdomen 5-segmented ..... *Nesina* Gordon
- Eye small, coarsely faceted; abdomen 6-segmented ..... *Neaptera*, n. gen.
6(4). Postcoxal line on 1st abdominal sternum extended parallel to posterior margin of sternum in apical ½; abdomen 5-segmented ... 7
- Postcoxal line on 1st abdominal sternum short, not parallel to posterior margin of 1st abdominal sternum; abdomen 6-segmented 8
7(6). Dorsal surface smooth, polished; lateral margin of prosternal process not ridged .. .. *Neotina* Gordon
- Dorsal surface roughly sculptured, feebly shiny; lateral margin of prosternal process heavily ridged ..... *Semiviride*, n. gen.
8(6). Terminal segment of maxillary palpus elongate (Fig. 2); antennal club elongate (Fig. 6) ..... *Paranelasa*, n. gen.
- Terminal segment of maxillary palpus short (Fig. 1); antennal club short, broad (Fig. 5) ..... *Nelasa*, n. gen.

Nelasa, New Genus

Sticholotidini with form generally oval; without pubescence except on clypeus, lateral margin of head near eye; dorsal surface with metallic sheen throughout, or at least on elytron; punctation on elytron much coarser than on head, pronotum. Head broad; clypeus short, truncate apically, anterior angle rounded. Eye coarsely faceted, small; eyes separated by 4 times width of eye; gena slightly extended onto eye. Antenna 10-segmented; club 3-segmented, short, broad (Fig. 5); insertion mostly exposed. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus short, barrel-shaped, slightly narrowed apically (Fig. 1). Epipleuron narrow, descending externally, not foveate for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum with coxae narrowly separated by protuberant, rectangular process, process carinate on each side, carinae joined at apex (Fig. 10). Leg with femur robust, shallowly grooved for reception of tibia; tibia slender, shorter than femur; tarsus cryptotetramerous, tarsal claw simple, lacking tooth. Abdomen with 6 visible sterna; 1st sternum with postcoxal line short, incomplete (Fig. 15); apex of male 5th sternum broadly rounded, apex of female 5th sternum strongly, abruptly rounded. Male genitalia symmetrical; basal lobe longer than paramere. Female genitalia with unmodified spermathecal capsule (Fig. 19i); without infundibulum. Membranous wing present.

Type species: Nelasa beckeri, new species.

Nelasa is most similar to *Neotina* Gordon but *Neotina* differs by having the prosternal process short, broadly triangular, without lateral carinae, and the postcoxal line on the first abdominal sternum not joining hind margin of sternum. *Nelasa* also resembles *Paranelasa*, n. gen., see remarks under that genus. Nine species of *Nelasa* are known thus far: five from Jamaica, two from Cuba, and two from Hispaniola. Surprisingly, no specimens have been seen from Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands, but the genus is probably represented there also. *Nelasa* species are difficult to differentiate externally but the male genitalia provide excellent diagnostic characters. The female genitalia, where known, are essentially identical in all species, therefore only those of *N. beckeri* are illustrated. Food and habitat preferences for this genus are unknown; most of the available specimens were collected by beating vegetation.

The generic name is an arbitrary combination of letters and the gender is feminine.

Key to Species of *Nelasa*

1. Species known only from Jamaica 2
- Species not known from Jamaica 6
2(1). Head, pronotal surface polished, shiny ... . *erugonota*, n. sp.
- Head, pronotal surface dull or feebly shiny, with alutaceous sculpture 3
3(2). Dorsal surface with strong, metallic greenish sheen; head, pronotum feebly shiny, surfaces feebly alutaceous ..... *beckeri*, n. sp.
- Dorsal surface with purple or copper sheen, or if sheen greenish then base color brown; head, pronotum dull, surfaces strongly alutaceous 4
4(3). Elytron brown with feeble greenish sheen ... . *duncansensis*, n. sp.

– Elytron black with purple or coppery sheen 5
5(4). Elytron with purple tint not mixed with coppery sheen ..... *howdeni*, n. sp.
– Elytron with intermixed purple, coppery sheen ..... *iricolor*, n. sp.
6(1). Species known only from Cuba 7
Species known only from Hispaniola 8
7(6). Head, pronotal surfaces as smooth, polished as surface of elytron ..... *cubensis*, n. sp.
– Head, pronotal surfaces dull, alutaceous; surface of elytron shiny, with only trace of alutaceous sculpture ..... *schwarzi*, n. sp.
8(6). Elytron brown with metallic greenish sheen; surface of head, pronotum shiny, feebly alutaceous ..... *dominicensis*, n. sp.
– Elytron black with metallic greenish sheen; surface of head, pronotum dull, strongly alutaceous ..... *haitiensis*, n. sp.

Nelasa erugonota, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.5 mm, width 1.2 mm. Form oval. Color black with strong, blue metallic sheen on dorsal surface, equally strong throughout; mouthparts, antenna, tibia, tarsus yellow; femur, ventral surface dark brown. Head smooth, polished, finely punctured, punctures separated by about a diameter. Pronotum smooth, polished, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by 2 to 4 times a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, punctures coarser than on head, separated by about twice a diameter.

Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, Portland, Silver Hill Gap, 22.VIII.1980, 1000–1100 m, A. Norrbom (CM).

Remarks: The smooth, polished head and pronotum of *N. erugonota* distinguish it from the other known Jamaican species. The male genitalia were not dissected to avoid damaging the only available specimen. The specific name is from the Latin *erugo,* meaning smooth, and refers to the smooth pronotal surface.

Nelasa beckeri, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.6 mm, width 1.3 mm. Form oval. Color black with strong, green, metallic sheen on dorsal surface, particularly strong on elytron; mouthparts, antenna, tibia, tarsus brownish yellow; ventral surface black; femur brown. Head feebly shiny, surface alutaceous, finely punctured, punctures separated by about a diameter. Pronotum feebly shiny, surface finely alutaceous, punctures slightly coarser than on head, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, moderately coarsely punctured, punctures much larger than on pronotum, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Genitalia with sides of basal lobe somewhat sinuate in ventral view; sipho short, unmodified (Figs. 19a–c).

Allotype: Length 1.8 mm, width 1.4 mm. Similar to male except genitalia as in Figure 19i.

Variation: Length 1.5 mm to 1.8 mm, width 1.3 to 1.4 mm.

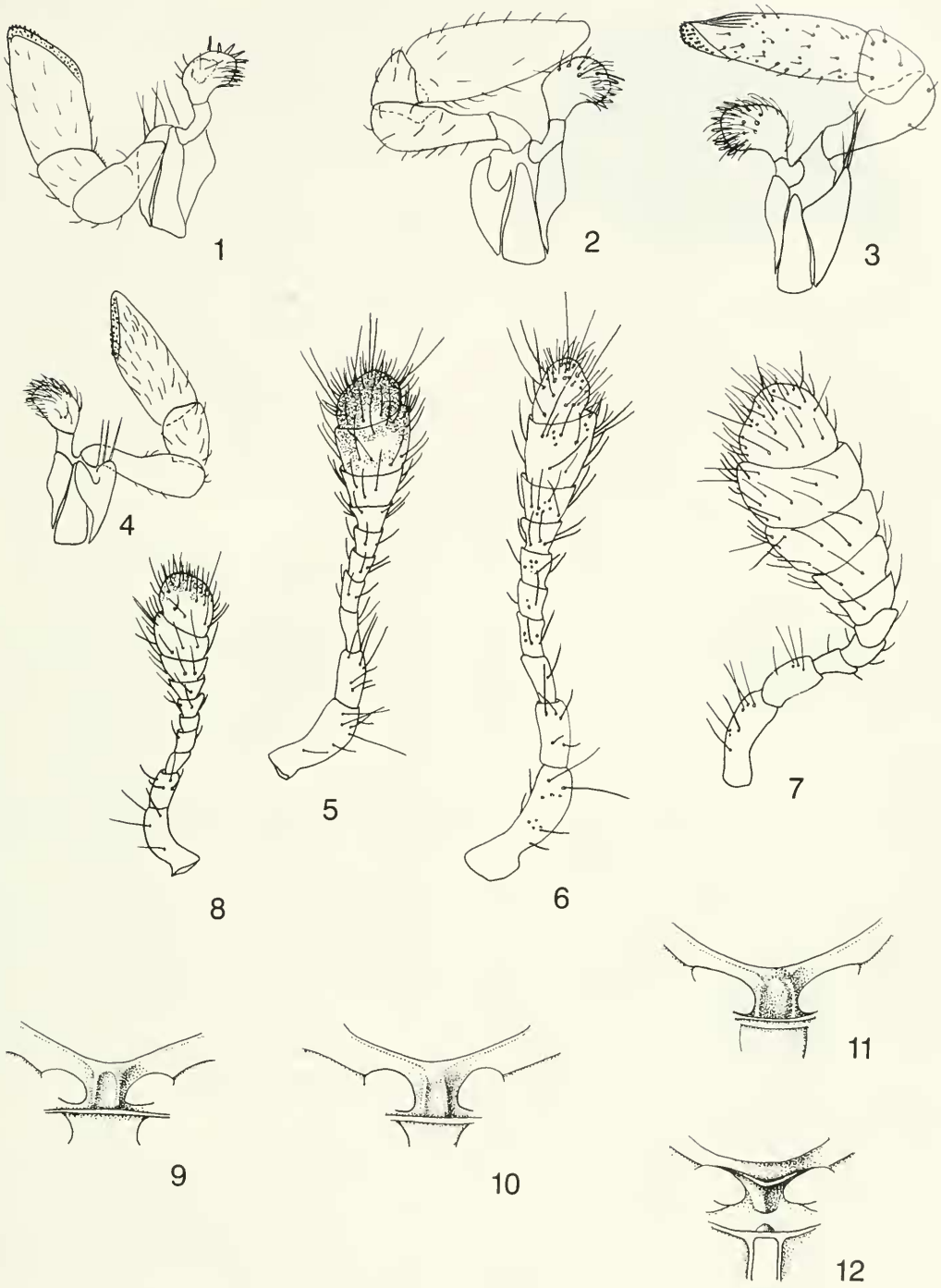
Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, Hardwar Gap, 4000′, VII.10.1966, Howden & Becker (CNC). Allotype; same data as holotype except date VII.4.1966 (CNC). Paratypes, total 16; 5, same data as holotype; 7, same data as holotype except additional dates VII.5.1966, VII.11.1966, VII.16.1966. VII.18.1966, VII.25.1966; 3, Jamaica, Try. Barbecue Bottom, VII.6.1966, VII.13.1966, H. Howden; 1, Jamaica, Shirley Castle, VII.1971, on Pinus caribae. (CNC) (USNM).

Remarks: The strong, green metallic sheen on the dorsal surface, feebly shiny pronotum and head distinguish *N. beckeri* from the other Jamaican species. The elytral punctures are also less coarse than in the other species.

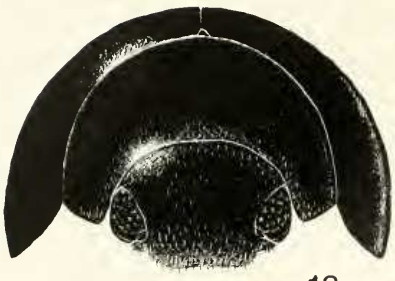
The species is named for Ed Becker, one of the collectors of the type series and an eminent coleopterist.

Nelasa iricolor, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.5 mm, width 1.3 mm. Form oval, slightly rounded. Color black, elytron with purple, coppery metallic sheen, pronotum with green, metallic copper sheen, head with purple metallic sheen; mouthparts, antenna, tibia, tarsus brownish yellow; ventral sur-



Figs. 1–12. 1–4, maxillary palpus: 1, *Nelasa iricolor*; 2, *Paranelasa jamaicensis*; 3, *Semiviride loisobrienae*; 4, *Neaptera purpurea*: 5–8, antenna: 5, *Nelasa iricolor*; 6, *Paranelasa jamaicensis*; 7, *Semiviride loisobrienae*; 8, *Neaptera purpurea*: 9–12, prosternum: 9, *Nelasa duncansensis*; 10, *Paranelasa jamaicensis*; 11, *Semiviride loisobrienae*; 12, *Parinesa whiteheadi*.



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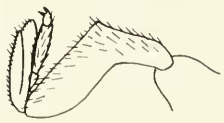

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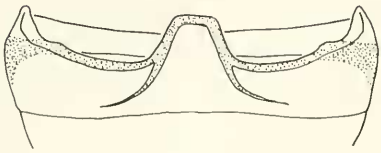

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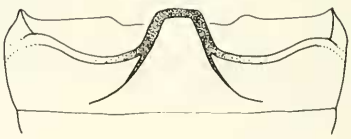

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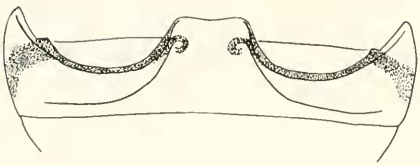

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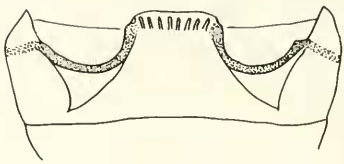

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Figs. 13–18. 13, 14, *Parinesa whiteheadi*: 13, facial view; 14, protibia: 15–18, 1st abdominal sternum: 15, *Nelasa iricolor*; 16, *Paranelasa jamaicensis*; 17, *Semiviride loisobrienae*; 18, *Neaptera purpurea.*

face mostly yellowish brown; femur, abdomen brown. Head dull, surface strongly alutaceous, finely punctured, punctures separated by about a diameter. Pronotum dull, surface strongly alutaceous, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, coarsely punctured, punctures much larger than on pronotum, separated by about a diameter. Genitalia with sides of basal lobe not sinuate, broad in lateral view; sipho broken (Figs. 19d–f).

Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, St. And. St. Peters, VII-7-1966, Howden & Becker collectors (CNC).

Other specimens: 1, same data as holotype; 3, Jamaica, Port., Port. Antonio, VII.1–7-1966, E. C. Becker (CNC).

Remarks: All specimens except the holotype are females tentatively considered conspecific with the holotype. They differ slightly in color and punctation from *N. iricolor,* more so from the other Jamaican species, and they may represent another undescribed species. However, males are needed to decide this.

Nelasa howdeni, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.6 mm, width 1.25 mm. Form oval. Color black, elytron with metallic purple sheen; mouthparts, antenna, coxa, trochanter, tarsus brownish yellow; femur, tibia dark brown. Head, pronotum extremely dull, punctures very fine, barely perceptible. Elytron smooth, polished, coarsely punctured,

punctures separated by a diameter or less. Genitalia with basal lobe slender in lateral view, paramere slender; sipho broken (Figs. 19g, h).

Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, Hardwar Gap, 4000′, VII.21.1966, Howden & Becker (CNC).

Remarks: The holotype is the only specimen examined. It was collected at Hardwar Gap where most of the type series of *N. beckeri* was taken. In addition to very different male genitalia, *Nelasa howdeni* differs from *N. beckeri* by having the head and pronotum very dull and black, without a metallic sheen.

The species is named for Henry Howden, one of the collectors and a noted scarabaeidologist.

Nelasa duncansensis, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.5 mm, width 1.2 mm. Form oval, slightly rounded. Color dark brown, head, pronotum darker than elytron, with strong green metallic sheen, elytron with faint green metallic sheen; antenna, mouthparts, trochanter, tarsus brownish yellow. Head dull, surface alutaceous, finely punctured, punctures separated by less than to 3 times a diameter. Pronotum dull, surface alutaceous, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by less than to twice a diameter. Genitalia with basal lobe ⅕ longer than paramere, apex rounded, paramere slender; sipho short, unmodified (Figs. 20a–c).

Allotype: Length 1.5 mm, width 1.2 mm. Similar to male except for genitalia.

Variation: Length 1.4 to 1.6 mm, width 1.0 to 1.3 mm.

Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, Try., Duncans, VIII.19.1966, Howden & Becker (CNC). Allotype; same data as holotype. Paratypes, total 14; 4, same data as holotype; 8, same data as holotype except dates VIII.13.1966, VIII.14.1966, VIII.15.1966, VIII.25.1966; 1, Jamaica, Mandeville, Manchester Parish, VIII.16.1966, Howden & Becker collectors; 1, Jamaica, St. Eliz., Hermitage, VIII.17.1966, E. C. Becker. (CNC) (USNM).

Remarks: The brown elytra with faint green metallic sheen combined with the dark, strongly tinted head and pronotum distinguish *N. duncansensis* from other known Jamaican species.

The species is named for the type locality.

Nelasa schwarzi, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.4 mm, width 1.1 mm. Form broadly oval, slightly rounded. Color black, dorsal surface with distinct purple sheen; antenna, mouthparts, coxa, tibia, tarsus brownish yellow; venter, femur dark brown. Head dull, surface strongly alutaceous, punctures very fine, barely visible, separated by 2 to 3 times a diameter. Pronotum dull, surface strongly alutaceous, punctures slightly coarser than on head, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Elytron shiny, surface with trace of alutaceous sculpture, punctures coarse, separated by about a diameter. Genitalia with basal lobe straight in lateral view, very slightly longer than paramere (Figs. 20d, e); sipho lost.

Type material: Holotype; Cuba, Cayamas, 25.5, EA Schwarz Collector (USNM).

Remarks: The holotype is the only specimen seen. *Nelasa schwarzi* resembles the Jamaican *N. howdeni* in external appearance but the male genitalia of each species are different.

The species is named for E. A. Schwarz, collector of the holotype.

Nelasa cubensis, New Species

Description: Holotype female, length 1.4 mm, width 1.1 mm. Form oval. Color black with strong, metallic green sheen throughout dorsal surface; antenna, mouthparts, trochanter, tarsus brownish yellow; venter, femur, tibia brown. Head with surface smooth, polished, finely punctured, punc-

tures separated by less than to 3 times a diameter. Pronotum with surface smooth, polished, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by less than to 3 times a diameter. Elytron shiny, surface with faint trace of alutaceous sculpture, punctures coarse, separated by less than to about a diameter.

Type material: Holotype; Cuba, Bah. Honda, June 1–3, Wickham (USNM).

Remarks: The holotype female is the only specimen examined. This species is thus far unique within the genus in having the head and pronotal surfaces as smooth and polished as the elytra.

The species is named for the country of origin.

Nelasa haitiensis, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.6 mm, width 1.3 mm. Form oval. Color black with faint coppery sheen on head, pronotum; elytron with distinct metallic green sheen; antenna, mouthparts, trochanter, tarsus brownish yellow; tibia, femur dark brown. Head dull, surface strongly alutaceous, punctures very fine, barely visible, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Pronotum dull, surface strongly alutaceous, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter. Elytron smooth, surface with faint trace of alutaceous sculpture, punctures coarse, separated by a diameter or less. Genitalia with short, robust projections in apical ⅓ of basal lobe (Figs. 20f–g); sipho lost.

Type material: Haiti, Kenscoff, VIII-11-35, Sta 23, Blackwelder (USNM).

Remarks: The holotype is the only specimen examined. The species is named for the country of origin.

Nelasa dominicensis, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.5 mm, width 1.2 mm. Color dark brown with metallic greenish sheen on dorsal surface except lateral margin of elytron narrowly light brown; antenna, mouthparts yellow; venter, leg yellowish brown. Head shiny, surface finely alutaceous, punctures fine, separated by a diameter or less. Pronotum shiny, surface finely alutaceous, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by about a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by a diameter or less. Genitalia with basal lobe slender, strongly curved in lateral view, apex with apical projection; sipho short, unmodified (Figs. 20h–j).

Allotype: Length 1.5 mm, width 1.2 mm. Similar to holotype except for genitalia.

Variation: Length 1.5 to 1.6 mm.

Type material: Holotype; Dominican Republic, La Matica, Boca-Chica, III-6-1955, A.M. Nadler (USNM). Allotype; same data as holotype (USNM). Paratypes, 3; same data as holotype. (USNM).

Remarks: In addition to male genitalia, the relatively shiny head and pronotum distinguish *N. dominicensis* from the other known Hispaniola species, *N. haitiensis.*

Paranelasa, New Genus

Sticholotidini with form oval; without pubescence except on clypeal apex, lateral margin of head near eye; dorsal surface with slight metallic sheen; punctation on elytron not greatly coarser than on pronotum. Head broad; clypeus short, slightly, broadly emarginate apically, anterior angle abruptly rounded. Eye coarsely faceted, small, eyes separated by 5 times width of eye; gena extended onto eye. Antenna 10-segmented; club 3-segmented, elongate (Fig. 6); insertion exposed. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus long, distinctly narrowed apically (Fig. 2). Epipleuron broad, descending externally, not foveate for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum with coxae narrowly separated by protuberant rectangular process, process carinate on each side, joined at apex (Fig. 10). Leg with femur robust, shallowly grooved for reception of tibia; tibia slender, shorter than femur; tarsus cryptotetramerous, tarsal claw simple, lacking tooth. Abdomen with 6 visible sterna; 1st

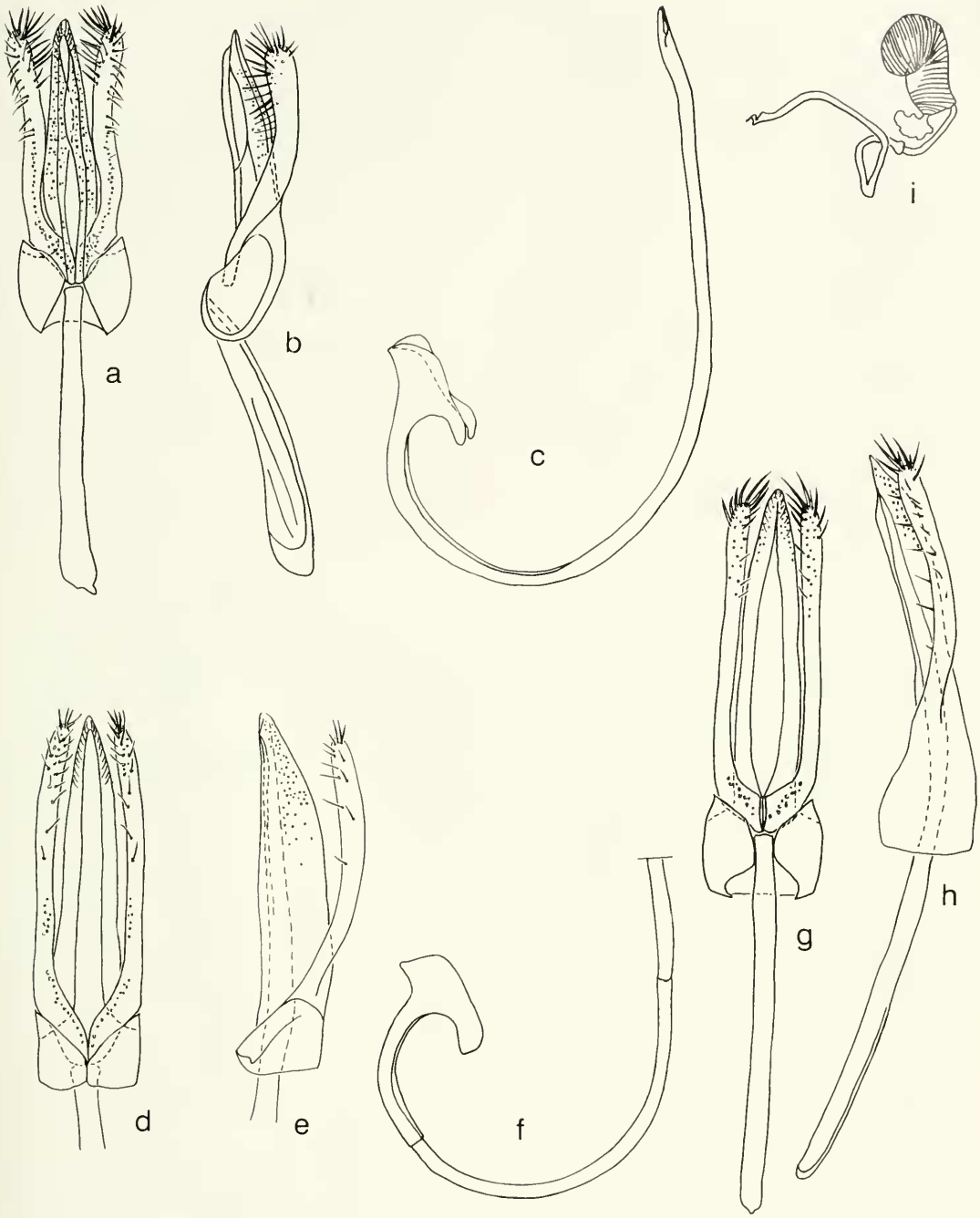

Fig. 19. a–i, genitalia. a–c, male genitalia of *Nelasa beckeri*; d–f, male genitalia of *Nelasa iricolor*; g, h, male genitalia of *Nelasa howdeni*; i, female genitalia of *Nelasa beckeri*.

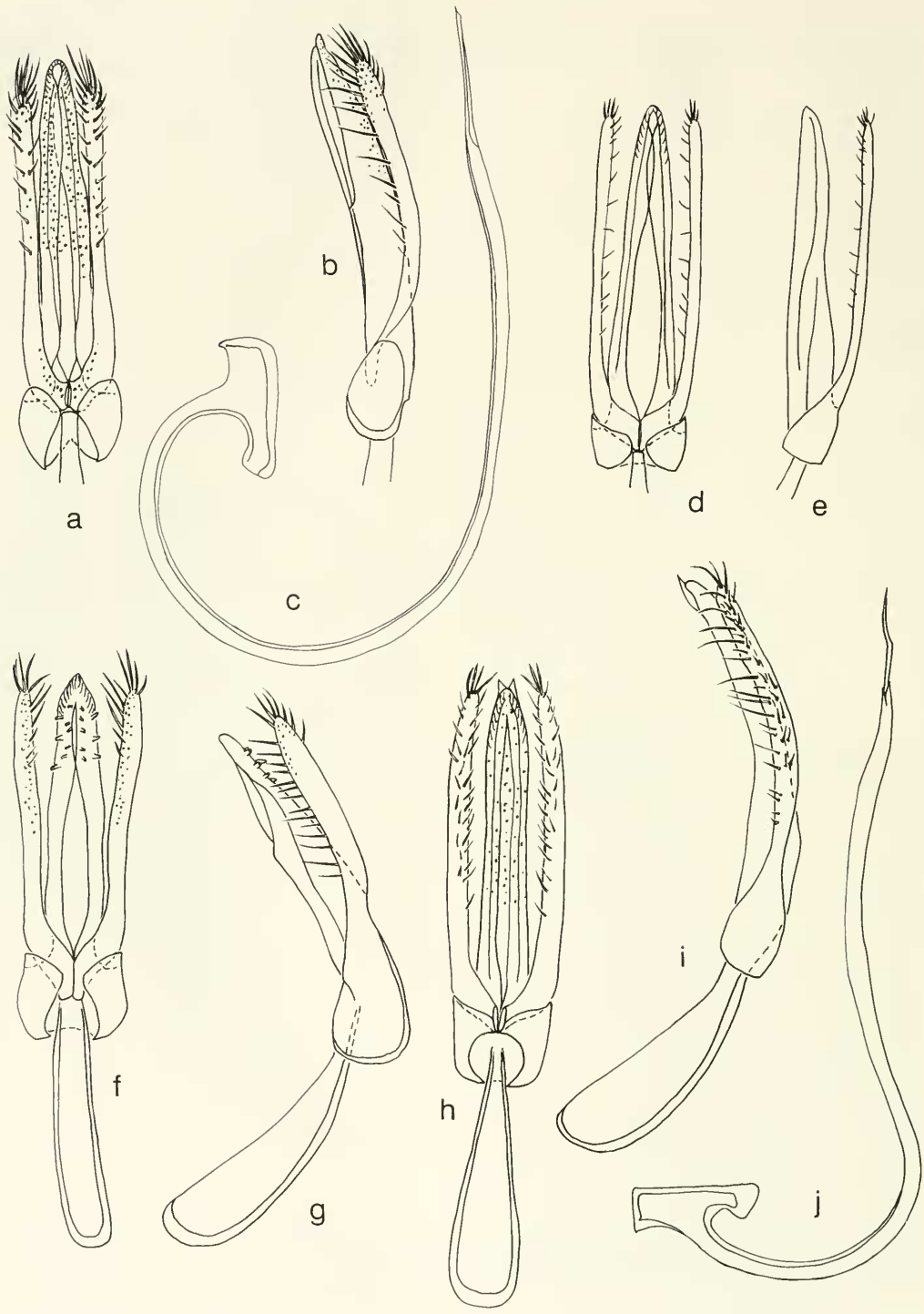

Fig. 20. a–j, male genitalia. a–c, *Nelasa duncasensis*; d, e, *Nelasa schwarzi*; f, g, *Nelasa haitiensis*; h–j, *Nelasa dominicensis*.

sternum with postcoxal line short, widely incomplete (Fig. 16); apex of male 5th sternum briefly truncate, apex of female 6th sternum broadly rounded. Male genitalia symmetrical; basal lobe longer than paramere. Female genitalia without spermathecal capsule or infundibulum. Membranous wing completely absent.

Type species: Paranelasa jamaicensis, new species.

Paranelasa is most similar to *Nelasa,* but *Paranelasa* differs by having an elongate antennal club, an elongate terminal maxillary palpal segment, no membranous wings, and no spermathecal capsule or infundibulum. Food and habitat preferences are unknown.

The generic name is composed of the prefix *Para-* added to the genus name *Nelasa* and the gender is feminine.

Key to Species of *Paranelasa*

1. Punctures on elytron distinctly visible; elytron with coppery or greenish metallic sheen; prosternal carinae angled toward each other apically ..... *jamaicensis,* n. sp.
– Punctures on elytron faint, distinctly visible only under high magnification; elytron with faint bluish metallic sheen; prosternal carinae parallel ..... *polita,* n. sp.

Paranelasa jamaicensis, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.8 mm, width 1.4 mm. Color black, dorsal surface with faint metallic copper sheen; antenna yellow except club brown; mouthparts, leg brown. Head smooth, polished, with faint trace of alutaceous sculpture, punctures fine, separated by less than to 3 times a diameter. Pronotum smooth, polished, with faint trace of alutaceous sculpture, punctures slightly finer than on head, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, with faint trace of alutaceous sculpture, punctures fine, indistinct, slightly coarser than pronotal punctures, separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter. Prosternal carinae angled toward each other apically. Genitalia with sipho gradually narrowed before constriction at apical ⅛, apex with small dorsal crest (Figs. 21a–c).

Allotype: Length 1.7 mm, width 1.3 mm. Similar to holotype except for genitalia.

Variation: Length 1.6 to 2.0 mm, width 1.3 to 1.7 mm.

Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, Blue Mt. Peak, 7400′, VII.27–28.1966, Howden & Becker (CNC). Allotype; same data as holotype (CNC). Paratypes, total 99; 97, same data as holotype; 1, Jamaica, Portland, N. side of Mossman's Peak, 16-VIII.1980, 1400 m, A. Norrbom; 1, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Portland Gap, 1600 m, 24-VIII.1980, A. Norrbom. (CNC) (CM) (USNM).

Remarks: This species is named for the country of origin.

Paranelasa polita, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.8 mm, width 1.5 mm. Color black, dorsal surface with metallic sheen; antenna yellow except segments 5–8 brown; mouthparts, tarsus yellow; leg, venter, dark brown to black. Head smooth, polished, finely punctured, punctures separated by a diameter or slightly more. Pronotum smooth, polished, punctures slightly finer than on head, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by 1 to 2 times a diameter. Prosternal carinae parallel, not angled toward each other apically. Genitalia with sipho broad before constriction at apical ⅛, abruptly narrowed at constriction, apex without crest (Figs. 21d–f).

Type material: Holotype; Jamaica, Hardwar Gap, Portland Par., 4000′, 03 Aug 1956, B&B Valentine, Hardwood cloud forest, beating (USNM). Paratypes, total 3; 1, Jamaica, N side of Mossman's Peak, 20-VIII.80, 1450 m, A. Norrbom; 1, Jamaica, Portland, N side of Mossman's Peak, 26-VIII.1980, 1500 m, A. Norrbom; 1, Jamaica, St. Thomas, Portland Gap, 1600 m, VIII.1980, A. Norrbom. (CM) (USNM).

Remarks: The two known species of

Paranelasa are quite similar in external appearance but the sipho of the male genitalia differs.

The specific name refers to the smooth, polished appearance of the dorsal surface.

Semiviride, New Genus

Sticholotidini with form oval, not strongly convex; without pubescence except on clypeal apex, lateral margin of head near eye; dorsal surface heavily sculptured, with metallic sheen; punctation on elytron not coarser than on head, pronotum. Head broad, clypeus short, apically truncate, anterior angle abruptly rounded. Eye coarsely faceted, small, eyes separated by 4 times width of eye; gena extended onto eye. Antenna 10-segmented; club 3-segmented, very broad (Fig. 8); insertion exposed. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus elongate, slender, distinctly narrowed apically (Fig. 3). Epipleuron broad, slightly descending externally, not foveate for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum with coxae narrowly separated by protuberant, triangular process, process heavily ridged on each side, carinae joined at apex (Fig. 11). Leg with femur robust, shallowly grooved for reception of tibia; tibia slender, equal in length to femur; tarsus cryptotetramerous; tarsal claw simple, lacking tooth. Abdomen with 5 visible sterna; 1st sternum with postcoxal line incomplete, parallel to hind margin of sternum in apical ½ (Fig. 17); apex of male 5th sternum briefly truncate medially, apex of female 5th sternum broadly rounded. Male genitalia symmetrical. Female genitalia with spermathecal capsule, without infundibulum (Fig. 21j). Fully developed membranous wing absent.

Type species: Semiviride loisobrienae, new species.

Semiviride is most similar to *Neotina* but *Neotina* is strongly convex, dorsally smooth, polished, the prosternal process lacks ridges, the antennal club is not as strongly expanded, and the terminal segment of the maxillary palpus is shorter, less strongly narrowed apically. Food and habitat preferences are completely unknown.

The generic name is a combination of the Latin *semi,* meaning half, and *viride,* a neuter Latin noun meaning green, and refers to the semigreen dorsal surface of the known species.

Key to Species of *Semiviride*

1. Pronotal surface strongly wrinkled, impunctate; elytron densely alutaceous, punctures obscured by surface sculpture ... *loisobrienae,* n. sp.
– Pronotal surface feebly alutaceous, distinctly, coarsely punctured; elytron alutaceous but punctures not obscured by surface sculpture .. .. *portoricensis,* n. sp.

Semiviride loisobrienae, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.8 mm, width 1.5 mm. Color black, dorsal surface with metallic green sheen; antenna yellow except apical 4 segments pale, straw yellow; mouthparts, coxa, trochanter, apex of femur, tibia, tarsus brownish yellow; ventral surface, basal ⅘ of femur dark brown. Head with surface alutaceous, slightly wrinkled, feebly shiny, punctures fine, separated by about a diameter, difficult to see in surface sculpture. Pronotum with surface coarsely alutaceous, strongly wrinkled, distinctly shiny, impunctate. Elytron densely alutaceous, not wrinkled, punctures larger than on head, separated by less than to 4 times a diameter, difficult to see because of surface sculpture. Genitalia with basal lobe slightly longer than paramere; paramere very slender; sipho elongate (Figs. 21g–i).

Allotype: Length 1.7 mm, width 1.6 mm. Similar to holotype except genitalia as in Fig. 21j.

Variation: Length 1.7 to 1.8 mm, width 1.5 to 1.6 mm.

Type material: Holotype; Puerto Rico, Carib. N.F. El Yunque Hwy. (191)K11H2, July 1979, G. B. Marshall (USNM). Allotype; same data as for holotype except (191)K10H9, Lois O'Brien (USNM). Paratypes, total 7; 1, same data as holotype; 1, Puert. Rico, Carib. Nat. For. base Mt. Brit-

ton Tr., 17 March 1983, R. S. Miller colr.; 2, Puerto Rico, El Yunque, 16–17 July 1954, M. W. Sanderson; 1, Puerto Rico, Caribbean Nat. Forest, El Yunque Trail, 610–1050 m. 23 Sep 1987, M. A. Ivie, beating; 1, Puerto Rico, kCarib. N.F., El Yunque Hwy, (191)K11H4, July 29, 1979, C. W. O'Brien; 1, PR: Sierra Luquillo, Caribbean Nat. For. Rd 191, 2500′ (12 Km S. Palmer), XII-22-86, J. Doyen & J. Santiago. (MI) (UCB) (USNM).

Additional specimen: 1, Puerto Rico, El Yunque, USFS aviary, July–Aug 1985, E. LaRue, at light.

Remarks: The species is named for Lois O'Brien, collector of the allotype. The single specimen listed above collected at the USFS aviary is a female that possibly represents an undescribed species. It is slightly larger than *S. loisobrienae* and the dorsal surface has a coppery sheen; however, because it is a unique female it is tentatively considered a variant of *S. loisobrienae.*

Semiviride portoricensis, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.75 mm, width 1.5 mm. Color black; dorsal surface with blue green sheen; antenna yellow except apical 4 segments slightly paler than remaining segments; mouthparts, coxa, trochanter, tibia, tarsus brownish yellow; ventral surface, femur dark brown. Head with surface alutaceous, not wrinkled, feebly shiny, punctures fine, separated by about a diameter. Pronotum with surface feebly alutaceous, shiny, coarsely punctured, punctures separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter. Elytron distinctly alutaceous, punctures as coarse as pronotal punctures, not obscured by surface sculpture, separated by less than to 3 times a diameter. Genitalia with phallobase as illustrated for *S. loisobrienae* except trabes slender with unmodified apex; sipho with basal capsule reduced, feebly developed (Figs. 22a–g).

Type material: Holotype; Puerto Rico, Carib. N.F., El Yunque Hwy., (191)K12H7, July 29, 1979, L. B. O'Brien (USNM).

Remarks: In addition to the key characters, *S. portoricensis* is distinguished from *S. loisobrienae* by the feebly developed siphonal capsule and slender, unmodified trabes; however, the phallobases are virtually identical.

Neaptera, New Genus

Sticholotidini with form rounded, strongly convex; without pubescence except for row of long setae on clypeal apex; dorsal surface with metallic sheen, at least on elytron; elytron with coarse, widely spaced punctures much larger than head, pronotal punctures. Head broad; clypeus short, truncate apically; anterior angle abruptly rounded. Eye very coarsely faceted, small, eyes separated by 4 times width of eye; gena extended onto eye. Antenna 10-segmented; club 3-segmented, broad (Fig. 8); insertion exposed. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus elongate, slender, slightly tapered apically (Fig. 4). Epipleuron narrow, flat, not foveate for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum with coxae narrowly separated by protuberant, rectangular process, process carinate on each side, carinae not joined at apex. Leg with femur robust, shallowly grooved for reception of tibia; tibia slender, shorter than femur; tarsus cryptotetramerous, tarsal claw simple, lacking tooth. Abdomen with 6 visible sterna (6th sternum barely visible); 1st sternum with complete, slightly angulate, postcoxal line (Fig. 18); apex of male 5th sternum broadly rounded; apex of female 5th sternum strongly rounded. Male genitalia symmetrical. Female genitalia with unmodified spermathecal capsule; without infundibulum. Membranous wing lacking.

Type species: Neaptera purpurea, new species.

Neaptera is similar to *Nexophallus* but the latter genus differs by having the head and pronotum finely pubescent, the terminal segment of the maxillary palpus strongly tapered apically, the prosternum produced anteriorly, the epipleuron broad, slightly de-

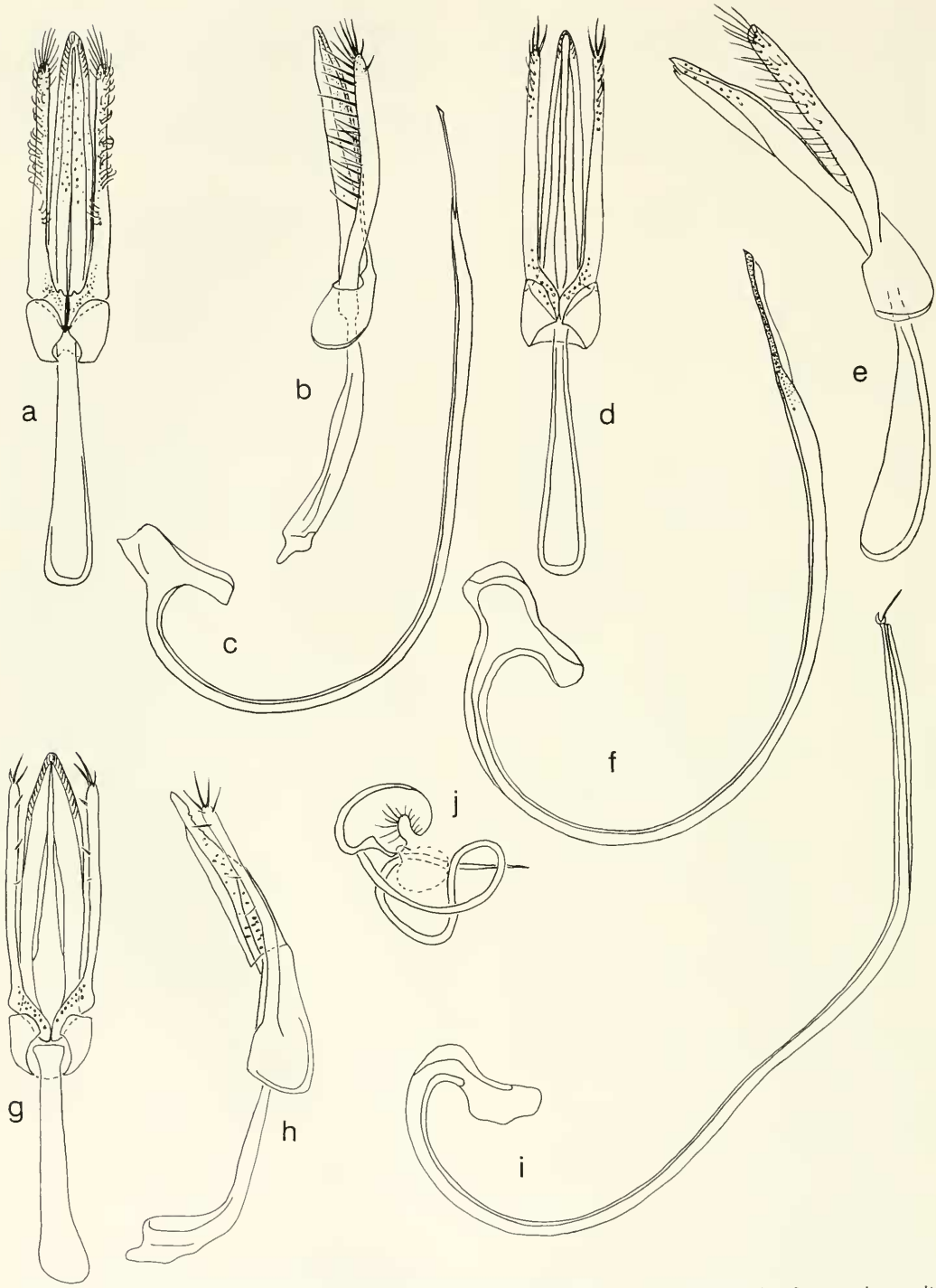

Fig. 21. a–j, genitalia. a–c, male genitalia of *Paranelasa jamaicensis*; d–f, male genitalia of *Paranelasa polita*; g–i, male genitalia of *Semiviride loisobrienae*; j, female genitalia of *Semiviride loisobrienae*.

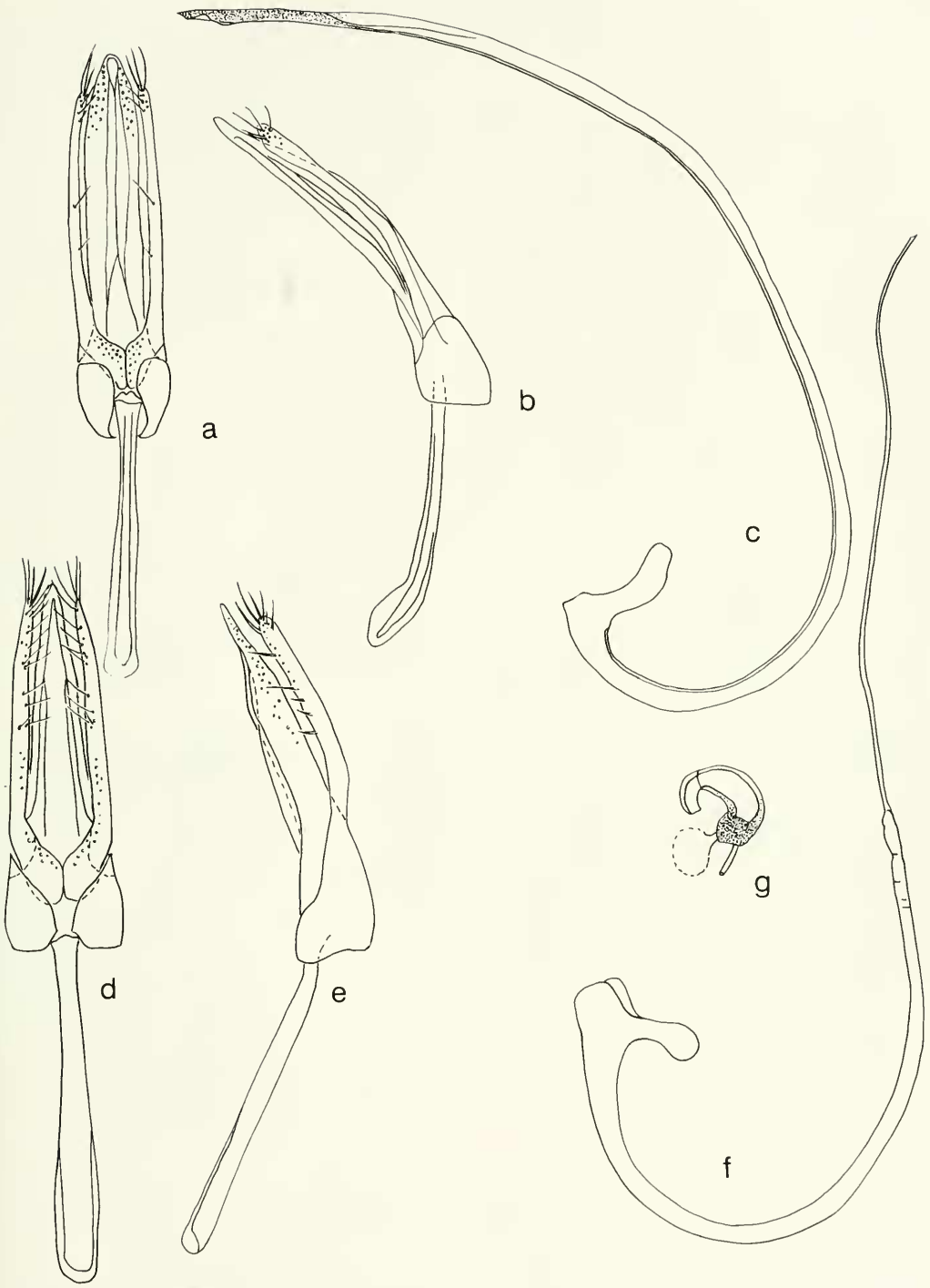

Fig. 22. a–g, genitalia. a–c, male genitalia of *Semiviride portoricensis*; d–f, male genitalia of *Neaptera purpurea*; g, female genitalia of *Neaptera purpurea*.

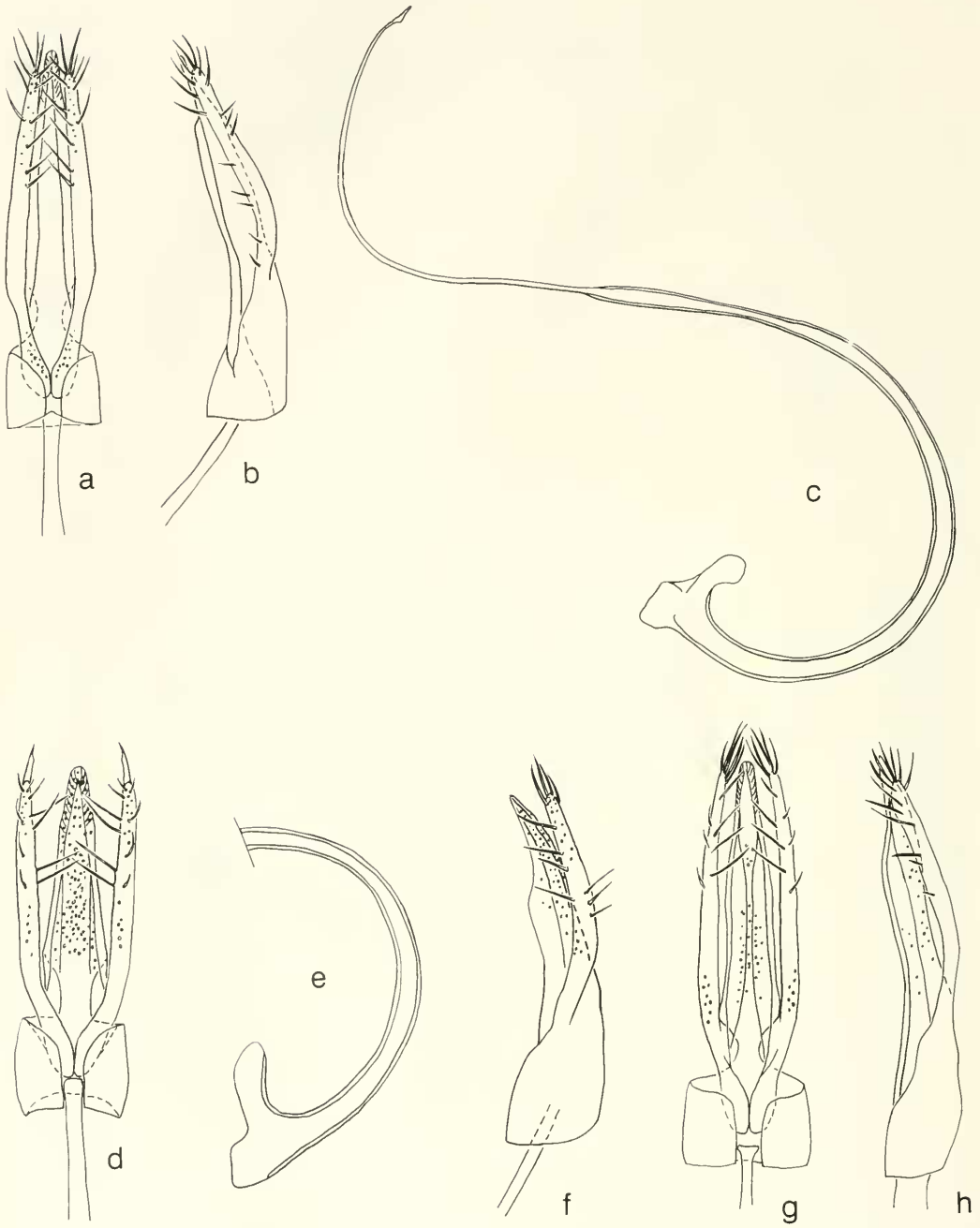

Fig. 23. a–h, male genitalia. a–c, *Neaptera viridissima*; d–f, *Neaptera korschefskyi*; g, h, *Neaptera viola.*

scending externally, no membranous wings, and the postcoxal line not angulate. Four species of this flightless genus are thus far known from Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Food preferences are unknown but label data for *N. viridissima* indicate that the habitat is quite different from that of most coccinellids. The data are "at

base of Kapok," "litter in clump of bamboo," "base of large trees," "litter along walls" and "leaf axils of coconut palm." This information and the wingless condition of all known species explain why members of *Neaptera* are infrequently collected and probably indicate the presence of still more species on various West Indian islands.

The generic name refers to the wingless condition and the gender is feminine.

Key to Species of *Neaptera*

1. Elytron metallic green; Puerto Rico ..... *viridissima*, n. sp.
– Elytron metallic blue, purple, or violet; not known from Puerto Rico 2
2(1). Species occurring on Guadeloupe or Montserrat 3
– Species known only from the Virgin Islands ..... *purpurea*, n. sp.
3(2). Elytron mostly metallic blue; punctures dense, coarse punctures separated by a diameter or less ..... *korschefskyi* (Duverger), n. comb.
– Elytron metallic violet or purple; coarse punctures separated by a diameter or more ..... *viola*, n. sp.

Neaptera purpurea, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.25 mm, width 1.0 mm. Color light yellowish brown; elytron mostly dark metallic purple with greenish iridescence; lateral, basal borders of elytron, entire head, pronotum, clear, dark reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, tibia, tarsus pale yellow. Head smooth, polished, punctures distinct, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Pronotum smooth, polished, punctures finer than on head, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, surface with faint trace of alutaceous sculpture, with sparse, intermixed fine, coarse punctures, coarse punctures separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter. Genitalia as in Figs. 22d–f.

Allotype: Length 1.3 mm, width 1.1 mm. Similar to male except genitalia as in Fig. 22g.

Variation: Length 1.2 to 1.3 mm, width 1.0 to 1.1 mm. Some specimens have no trace of greenish iridescence on the elytron, others have distinct iridescence.

Type material: Holotype; Virgin Islands, St. John, Lameshur Bay, VIERS, 23 FEB1984, base of Kapok, W.B. Muchmore (USNM). Allotype; Virgin Islands, St. John, Little Lameshur Bay, 24JAN1986, litter in clump of bamboo, W.B. Muchmore colr. (USNM). Paratypes, total 15; 2, same data as holotype; 1, same data as holotype except date 04MAY1984; 4, same data as allotype; 2, Virgin Islands, Trunk Bay, 08 JUN 1980, leaf axils of coconut palms, colr W.B. Muchmore; 1, Virgin Islands, St. John, Annaberg ruins, 13 JUN 1980, litter along wall, W.B. Muchmore; 2, Virgin Islands, St. John, Johnny Horn Trail summit over Emmaus, 13 MAY 1984, base of lg. trees, WBMuchmore; 1, Virgin Islands, St. John, Estate Carolina, King Hill, south 08MAY1984, ground litter, WBMuchmore; 1, Virgin Islands, St. John, King Hill, 21 MAY 1982, W.B. Muchmore; 1, Virgin Islands, St. John, Est. Maho Bay, Windberg Ruins, 20 & 31 MAY 1979, litter at base of walls, colr. W.B. Muchmore; 1, Virgin Islands, St. Thomas, Jan 20, 1963, Paul J. Spangler, Pond, 1 mi. E. Charlotte Amalie. (MI) (USNM).

Remarks: This is the only species of *Neaptera* represented by more than a few specimens. Thus far known only from the Virgin Islands, it is most similar to the Puerto Rican *N. viridissima* in form of the male genitalia. The elytral punctation and color are different however, and they are here treated as two valid species.

The specific name is Latin and refers to the metallic purple dorsal color.

Neaptera viridissima, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.3 mm, width 1.0 mm. Color light yellowish brown; elytron metallic green; head, pronotum clear, dark reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, tibia, tarsus pale yellow. Head smooth, polished, punctures distinct, separated by less than to a diameter. Pronotum smooth, polished, punctures equal in size

to head punctures, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Elytron smooth, polished, with fine punctures sparse, very small, barely visible, coarse punctures sparse, separated by 2 to 4 times a diameter. Genitalia as in Figs. 23a–c.

Allotype: Length 1.35 mm, width 1.1 mm. Similar to male except for genitalia.

Variation: Length 1.3 to 1.4 mm.

Type material: Holotype; Puerto Rico, nr Fajardo, rt194 km45.7, VIII-20-61, Flint&Spangler (USNM). Allotype; Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, 10.9.'37, P.R. 2035, H.K. Plank (USNM). Paratypes, total 3; 2, same data as holotype; 1, same data as allotype.

Remarks: This species is most similar to *N. purpurea* but can be recognized by the distinctly metallic green elytra. See remarks under *N. purpurea.*

The specific name is Latin and refers to the metallic green dorsal coloration.

Neaptera korschefskyi (Duverger), New Combination

Nexophallus korschefskyi Duverger, 1986: 223.

Description: Length 1.6 mm, width 1.2 mm. Color dark brown; dorsal surface mostly dark metallic blue, with some copper, violet iridescence; antenna, mouthparts, tibia, tarsus brownish yellow. Head smooth, polished, finely punctured, punctures separated by less than to twice a diameter. Pronotum smooth, polished, punctures equal in size to head punctures, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Elytron shiny, densely punctured, coarse punctures separated by a diameter or less, with numerous intermixed fine punctures. Male genitalia as in Figs. 23d–f; sipho broken.

Type locality: Guadeloupe, Vitrac, Trois rivieres.

Type depository: Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Specimens examined: The female holotype from the Paris Museum and 4 additional specimens, all of which are labeled "Guadeloupe" with no further data.

Remarks: Neaptera korschefskyi has the most densely punctured elytra thus far known within the genus. This character, the mostly metallic blue dorsal color, and form of the male genitalia distinguish *N. korschefskyi* from *N. viola* which also occurs on Guadeloupe. Duverger (1986) placed *N. korschefskyi* in the genus *Nexophallus* which is understandable because the two genera are superficially very similar and he did not have a specimen of *Nexophallus* with which to make a direct comparison. In addition to the holotype, Duverger (1986) described an allotype and 18 paratypes from various localities on Guadeloupe. The holotype has been examined courtesy of N. Berti of the Paris Museum.

Neaptera viola, New Species

Description: Holotype male, length 1.4 mm, width 1.0 mm. Color brown; elytron dark metallic purple with violet iridescence; pronotum dark purple with anterior, lateral margins dark reddish brown; head dark reddish brown basally, becoming paler reddish brown toward clypeal apex; antenna, mouthparts, tibia, tarsus yellow. Head smooth, polished; punctures fine, separated by less than to twice a diameter. Pronotum smooth, polished, with basomedian area of punctures coarser than on head; remainder of pronotal surface with very fine, barely visible punctures. Elytron smooth, polished, with intermixed fine, coarse punctures, coarse punctures separated by 1 to 3 times a diameter, fine punctures indistinct, widely separated. Genitalia as in Figs. 23g, h; sipho lost.

Allotype: Similar to holotype except for female genitalia.

Variation: The elytral color ranges from that described above to having a mixture of purple, green, and violet reflections.

Type material: Holotype; Insel Guadeloupe, Coll. Mus. Vindob., Pentilia egena Muls., Scymnillodes (NHMA). Allotype;

Insel Guadeloupe (NHMA). Paratype, 1; same data as allotype (USNM).

Other specimen: 1, Montserrat, BWI, VII-24-36, Blackwelder (USNM).

Remarks: This species is most similar to *N. korschefskyi,* see remarks under that species. The single female specimen from Montserrat is apparently conspecific with the type specimens of *N. viola* from Guadeloupe but is not designated a paratype.

The specific name is Latin and refers to the predominantly metallic violet tint of the elytron.

Parinesa, New Genus

Sticholotidini with form rounded, very convex; without pubescence except head with fine, sparse, short, decumbent hairs, row of long setae on clypeal apex; dorsal surface with metallic sheen, at least on elytron; elytron with punctures not larger than head, pronotal punctures. Head broad; clypeus short, truncate apically; anterior angle broadly rounded. Eye very coarsely faceted, small; eyes separated by 4 times width of eye; gena broadly extended onto eye forming shelf dividing eye nearly in half (Fig. 13). Antenna 10-segmented; club 3-segmented; insertion concealed. Terminal segment of maxillary palpus elongate, slender, distinctly tapered apically. Epipleuron narrow, abruptly descending externally, with shallow depression for reception of femoral apices. Prosternum with coxae very narrowly separated by prosternal process, apex of prosternum scoop shaped, partially concealing mouthparts (Fig. 12). Leg with femur robust, grooved for reception of tibia; tibia modified, anterior, middle tibiae broadly expanded with sharp angulation on outer margin (Fig. 14), posterior tibia not expanded, with slight external angulation; tarsus cryptotetramerous; tarsal claw simple, lacking tooth. Abdomen with 5 visible sterna; 1st sternum with incomplete postcoxal line joining hind margin of sternum. Genitalia not examined. Presence or absence of membranous wings not determined.

Type species: Parinesa whiteheadi, new species.

Parinesa is similar to *Glomerella* in having the eye broadly divided, the prosternum apically expanded, the epipleuron foveate, the anterior pair of tibiae modified, and abdomen with 5 visible sterna. *Parinesa* differs from *Glomerella* in having the body less convex, the pronotum without pubescence, the clypeus anteriorly truncate with broadly rounded angles, and the anterior and middle tibiae externally dentate. Only a single specimen has thus far been seen and it was not dissected, therefore the genitalia, antenna, and mouthparts are not illustrated and presence or absence of membranous wings not determined. Habitat and food preferences are unknown.

The generic name is an arbitrary combination of letters and the gender is feminine.

Parinesa whiteheadi, New Species

Description: Holotype female, length 1.25 mm, width 0.90 mm. Elytron black with faint metallic blue sheen; head, pronotum dark brown except clypeus light reddish brown; antenna, mouthparts, leg, 5th abdominal sternum yellow, remainder of venter dark reddish brown. Head finely alutaceous, somewhat shiny, punctures fine, indistinct, separated by about a diameter. Pronotum finely alutaceous, shiny, punctures barely visible. Elytron smooth, polished, punctures extremely fine, shallow, barely visible. Genitalia not examined.

Type material: Holotype; Dominican Republic, 5.22.36, S. Francisco - 8073, E.C. Decker (USNM).

Remarks: Named for my old friend and companion, Donald R. Whitehead.

Acknowledgments

I thank N. Berti, Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, for allowing me to examine the holotype of *Nexophallus kor-*

schefskyi Duverger. I also thank R. D. Pope, British Museum, London, N. Vandenberg, Berkeley, California, and F. C. Thompson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Washington, D.C., for reviewing the manuscript. Kelly Marsh prepared the illustrations.

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